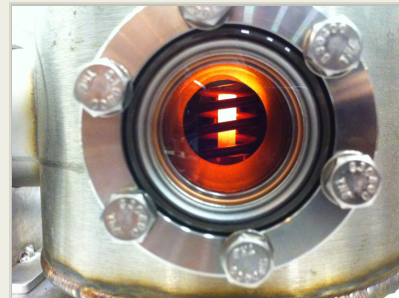
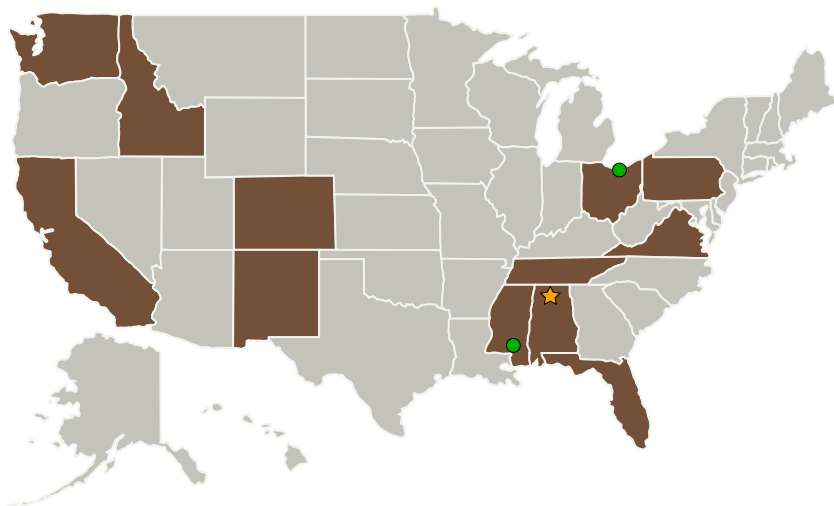


The goal of the Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) technology development task is to determine the feasibility and affordability of using low enriched uranium (LEU) to power engines on a space transportation vehicle with solid cost and schedule confidence. This effort leverages government, industry and academic expertise to establish a conceptual design for a nuclear-powered rocket engine in the thrust range of interest for a human Mars mission.

Nuclear propulsion technology enables missions where solar-powered and chemical systems are limited. Faster transit propulsion for planetary missions combined with lowest total mission mass compared to chemical and solar electric. Improves crew safety. Nuclear propulsion technology provides a high-thrust, high-specific impulse capability that increases mission flexibility in cislunar space.

## Primary U.S. Work Locations and Key Partners



Part of NASA's Game Changing Development Program, the Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) project could indeed significantly change space travel, largely due to its ability to accelerate a large amount of propellant out of the back of a...

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## Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP)

Completed Technology Project (2016 - 2020)



Organizations Performing Work	Role	Type	Location
★ Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC)	Lead Organization	NASA Center	Huntsville, Alabama
ACENT Laboratories LLC	Supporting Organization	Industry	Manorville, New York
Florida Turbine Technologies, Inc.	Supporting Organization	Industry	Jupiter, Florida
● Glenn Research Center (GRC)	Supporting Organization	NASA Center	Cleveland, Ohio
Idaho National Laboratory (INL)	Supporting Organization	R&D Center	Idaho Falls, Idaho
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	Supporting Organization	R&D Center	Los Alamos, New Mexico
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)	Supporting Organization	R&D Center	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Quest Thermal Group	Supporting Organization	Industry	Arvada, Colorado
● Stennis Space Center (SSC)	Supporting Organization	NASA Center	Stennis Space Center, Mississippi
Ultra Safe Nuclear Corporation	Supporting Organization	Industry	Seattle, Washington
Ultramet	Supporting Organization	Industry	Pacoima, California

## Primary U.S. Work Locations

Alabama	California
Colorado	Florida

Continued on following page.

## Organizational Responsibility

## Responsible Mission Directorate:

Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD)

## Lead Center / Facility:

Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC)

## Responsible Program:

Game Changing Development

## Project Management

## Program Director:

Mary J Werkheiser

## Program Manager:

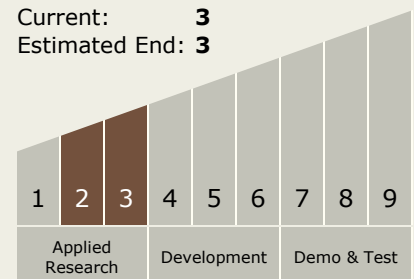
Gary F Meyering

## Principal Investigator:

Michael H Kynard

## Technology Maturity (TRL)

Start: 2  
 Current: 3  
 Estimated End: 3




## Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP)

Completed Technology Project (2016 - 2020)

Primary U.S. Work Locations (*cont.*)

Idaho	Mississippi
New Mexico	Ohio
Pennsylvania	Tennessee
Virginia	Washington

## Project Transitions

 **January 2016:** Project Start **April 2020:** Closed out

**Closeout Summary:** The Nuclear Thermal Propulsion project was transitioned into the Technology Mission Directorate (TDM) as the Space Nuclear Propulsion effort.

## Technology Areas

**Primary:**

- TX01 Propulsion Systems
  - └ TX01.4 Advanced Propulsion
    - └ TX01.4.3 Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

**Other/Cross-cutting:**

- TX01 Propulsion Systems
  - └ TX01.2 Electric Space Propulsion

## Target Destinations

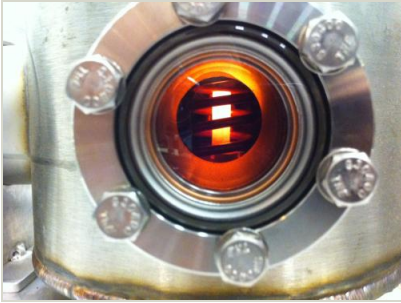
The Moon, Mars, Others Inside the Solar System

## Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP)

Completed Technology Project (2016 - 2020)



### Images



#### **Nuclear Thermal Propulsion.jpg**

Part of NASA's Game Changing Development Program, the Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) project could indeed significantly change space travel, largely due to its ability to accelerate a large amount of propellant out of the back of a rocket at very high speeds, resulting in a highly efficient, high-thrust engine. In comparison, a nuclear thermal rocket has double the propulsion efficiency of the Space Shuttle main engine, one of the hardest-working standard chemical engines of the past 40 years. That capability makes nuclear thermal propulsion ideal for delivering large, automated payloads to distant worlds.  
(<https://techport.nasa.gov/image/143209>)

#### **Project Website:**

[https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/game\\_changing\\_development/index.html](https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/game_changing_development/index.html)